

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 17, 1801.

BASLE, July 17.

LETTERS from Vienna confirm the intelligence, that the court of Vienna has received official notification of the approaching arrival of citizen Champigny, as minister plenipotentiary of the French republic, and that M. de Roul Schauenstein, has been definitively named minister for Austria at Paris, where count Cobentzel will, notwithstanding, remain till the pacification of the Germanic empire shall be brought to a conclusion.

MANHEIM, July 19.

Letters from the north of Germany inform us, that the Hanoverian minister has sent a letter to the king of England, to request him to demand, with earnestness, the evacuation of that electorate by the Prussian troops, the maintenance of whom is extremely expensive. This step has been taken in consequence of the declaration of M. de Dohm, that the evacuation could not take place, and the fear that is entertained that the king of Prussia means to unite that country to the duchy of Magdeburg, and indemnify himself for the losses he has sustained by the treaty of Luneville.

BREST, July 16.

The spirit of order, of which the government has given such excellent examples, spreads over every branch of the administration. The festival which we have just celebrated, in commemoration of the 14th of July, presented a spectacle at once affecting and majestic. Wearied with a long and disastrous war, we wish to turn our eyes towards the prosperity which peace must bring, and on the advantages which agriculture, commerce and the arts must derive from it. Such has been the substance of the discourse pronounced by citizen Peliguen, mayor. The procession, after having gone the round that was previously marked out, returned in order to the mayor's house, preceded by six or eight thousand troops of different corps from the land and sea service. Public dances then took place; in the evening the trees of liberty were illuminated. The admiral's ship, the Ocean, should have been also, but the weather would not permit it. [Moniteur.]

PARIS, July 16.

Festival of the 14th.

Nothing could surpass the effect of the spectacle presented in the Champ-Elisees: all the people of Paris repaired thither: balls and music-parties in every direction; pantomimes, different theatrical entertainments, and concerts; the ascension of balloons, fire-works, and general illuminations; all producing an effect beyond any idea that could have been formed. In the morning the first consul reviewed the troops. As he passed he was received by the people with universal shouts of admiration and applause, and the repeated cries of "Long live Buonaparte." On this occasion he presented a pair of colours to the first battalion of the chassours of the guards, and a standard to the cavalry. After the parade he received a deputation from the tribunate, who went to testify their joy upon the re-establishment of his health. The commission of inspectors of the legislative body was then presented to him. Immediately after, the first consul gave audience to the foreign ambassadors. Several generals and other Austrian officers were presented to him by count Cobentzel. The marquis de Lucchesini introduced two Prussians, and the ambassador of the Cisalpine republic presented to him general Lecchi. The first consul afterwards gave a dinner of 240 covers, which was partaken of by the foreign ambassadors, the cardinal de Gonsalvi, the senators, the ministers and counsellors of state, the general officers, the members of the legislative body who were at Paris, the judges of the tribunal of cassation, the prefects, and a great number of other functionaries, both civil and military.

July 17.

On the 19th inst. will be celebrated, in the temple of victory, a festival consecrated to the principles of reason and toleration, as propagated by Voltaire.

The Batavian Squadron in the Texel consists of four ships of the line and four frigates.

July 22.

[From the Moniteur.]

It is reported at Vienna, that the French are forming considerable magazines at Peschiera and Mantua; that numbers of recruits are passing the Alps to complete the corps in Italy, and that thus France again appears disposed to war.

Rumours are circulated by the same agents at Paris, that the court of Vienna are raising new corps; that it preserves on the war establishment its artillery, accelerates the recruiting service, and is collecting its army. It is therefore concluded that the court of Vienna is disposed to war.

It is said in Germany, that the French troops have entered Rome, and taken possession of the territory of the Holy Father.

"It is said at Paris, that the Austrian troops have invaded the Upper Palatinate, and that actions have taken place there. The officers killed and wounded are named; and thus the house of Austria has already commenced war and violated the treaty of Luneville.

"It is announced at Vienna that 35,000 French have passed the Rhine at Cassel, and are advancing by forced marches into Westphalia.

"It is stated at Paris, that a considerable corps of Austrians are embarking at Trieste, on board of English vessels, in order to reinforce the English army in Egypt.

"At Vienna, it is mentioned, that the republic will not send an ambassador to his Imperial majesty.

"At Paris, it is said, that the count de Cobentzel sets off in a few days.

"All these rumours, originating from the same source, and tending to the same end, are equally false.

"Never has the continent been less exposed to war. It exists only in the heads and imaginations of the agents of England, whose impudence and art are extraordinary. Bulletins drawn up to suit the occasion, and secretly sent to all the different journals, diffuse at once all these alarming details; and the journalist, proud of possessing at first hand such important articles, arranges them in his own way, in order that they may be accredited.

"How detestable is that system of politics which can only find repose and tranquillity in the disorder and confusion of the world!

"Were all the mothers who have lost their sons—were all the wives who have lost their husbands—were all the children who have lost their fathers in Germany and France, in this long and horrible war, to pass the Channel and present themselves in a crowd in Windsor Park, they would say to the English cabinet, "It was in your camp, it was to gratify your passions, that we lost all that was most dear to us!"

"The chancellor of the exchequer might then procure from the treasury an account of all the money expended by England during the war; but he would soon be sensible, that the three or four hundred millions granted in subsidies to the princes of the continent, are trifling, when compared with the aggregate of the calamities produced by his politics; and all this crowd of people would exclaim—"Why did you not keep your money, and leave our fathers, and husbands, and our children in the enjoyment of life?" Instructed by experience, all the people of the continent now vie with each other in saying—"English, keep your money, we will no longer cut each other's throats on your account."

July 23.

Citizen Jerome Buonaparte has been on board the flag ship of admiral Gantheaume's Squadron, ever since its departure from Brett. He has shewn a great deal of activity through the whole of the cruise, and particularly in the action with the Swiftsure, an English vessel of 74 guns, of which admiral Gantheaume has taken possession.

July 25.

It was reported yesterday evening, that admiral Gantheaume had returned to Toulon, after having landed 6 or 7000 men within twenty leagues of Alexandria. It was our intention before we mentioned this intelligence, to wait until it should have been confirmed by the official journal; but the Moniteur, does not even notice his return. No matter; it is pretended that it is certain, and that the admiral has disembarked in Egypt the troops which were on board his Squadron. [La Clef du Cabinet.]

LONDON, July 25.

We yesterday deemed it improper to lay before the public all we had heard respecting the communication of government to the lord mayor, as publicity would have defeated the object in view, and impeded the service of the country; but since a suspicious print, which pretends to support ministers, has disclosed that the court of aldermen met to grant warrants for impressing men in the city, thereby warning such men as may be the object of this measure to escape, we feel ourselves released from further restraint.

On Wednesday evening Mr. VANSITTART, one of the secretaries of the treasury, waited on the LORD MAYOR from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to represent that his majesty's ministers FULLY EXPECTED the French would attempt an IMMEDIATE DESCENT on this island; that many seafaring men, whose services at this crisis would be invaluable, had taken refuge in the city to avoid being pressed; and so request that the lord mayor would permit a pre-emptory gang, under any circumstances of modification which the city magistrates could suggest. The lord mayor said he could not give an answer till he took the opinion of his brother magistrates; and for this purpose he summoned a court of aldermen to meet early next forenoon, prior to the court of common council. The court, in consideration of the impending danger, and

the handsome manner in which the application had been made, rather as a request to the city magistrates for aid in the defence of the country, than a mere exercise of influence over an individual, who might bow to power, begged of the lord mayor to back the warrants for a month, upon the express condition that a peace officer should attend every party, and that free men and householders should not be taken away without the consent of the lord mayor. The lord mayor and aldermen pledged themselves to each other not to disclose their proceedings, as publicity would defeat the very object ministers had in view.

So greatly do ministers find themselves in want of men, that they have ordered one hundred pensioners from the royal hospital at Greenwich to be drafted on board the different ships which are to be stationed as floating batteries along the coast. It is with much satisfaction we perceived, by our Deal letter, that a considerable fleet of fire-ships and gun-boats has arrived there from the Baltic, as they are peculiarly calculated to frustrate the enemy's designs. Very great movements of troops are making towards the coast, particularly in Kent and Essex.

While an intention is manifested of invading the eastern coast of England, ministers have strong suspicions that the actual point of attack is Ireland, and that the threats against the metropolis are made only to divert our attention from the real object.—We are assured that Talleyrand, who writes and speaks good English, while he has been conducting a negotiation with this country, has also been managing the traitorous correspondence with disaffected British subjects. This has been his particular department, and it has proved a business of considerable activity. He has retired from it, not in disgrace, as it has been reported, but really on account of ill health. Before his retreat, however, government intercepted dispatches from him in a cypher, bringing over in a smuggling vessel, and a large reward was offered in certain quarters to decypher them, but without effect. We are assured that the jacobin faction in particular urges the invasion of England; and that Buonaparte, conscious of the hazard of the enterprise, listens to them with apprehension. Carnot has the most weight with him, and Angereau is the loudest in calling for the expedition. Should it be attempted, that general will no doubt have a command. He is the most remarkable officer in the service of France, for an attachment to splendid parade, to luxury and extravagance, and he may be weak enough to hope, that he will be able to indulge his passions by the plunder of London; for he is as shallow brained as he is ostentatious.—Ministers have very good information of the designs and proceedings of the French government. They fear for Ireland as much as England, and it is necessary to prepare in both. Mr. Klyne, an admiralty messenger, was dispatched at a late hour on Thursday night to admiral lord Gardner, commander in chief at Cork, with instructions for the defence of the Irish coast. With a view of preventing the enemy from gaining intelligence from this country, no passports to France are at present granted, and very few to Hamburg, or other parts of the continent. It is expected that some measures relative to the calling out of the volunteers will speedily be proposed. [Morning Star.]

The utmost activity prevails in every department of government, in preparation for the French, should they be rash enough to carry their threats into execution. Cannon were yesterday sent from the Tower to the coasts. Press warrants have been issued; and the city has agreed to back them for one month. Upwards of 1500 efficient hands have been obtained on the river. The volunteer corps throughout the kingdom are assembling; and appointing waggons, pioneers, conductors, &c.

His royal highness the commander in chief has issued very spirited and strict orders to the military throughout the kingdom. In one article he directs, "that any superfluous baggage found on the march, shall be immediately burned." All officers absent on leave are ordered to join the corps immediately.

July 26.

The Baltic fleet, under admiral Pole, has returned. He, with 12 sail of the line, is gone to protect the Irish coast, and to co-operate, if necessary, in the blockade of Brett. Admiral Graves reinforces admiral Dickson, off Holland.

Lord Nelson, it is said, will command in chief off the Dutch coast, having under him rear-admirals Graves and Totty.

The alarm diffused through the country during the last week, by the terror of invasion, outstrips in every respect the danger with which it is threatened by any attempts of the enemy. The public solicitude probably has been increased by the vigilance and activity of government in the preparations which are carrying on to meet even the possibility of an attack; but there are certainly at the present less grounds for apprehension and anxiety with respect to our means and resources, both for defence and aggression, than at any period since the commencement of hostilities.

It is not by the vigorous exertions and prompt measures of government that men should measure the perils of the meditated descent, for it is the policy of all wise administrations to prepare for every casualty, and to surround the state by every safeguard and protection which can be derived from the power of the nation and the patriotism of the country. Government, therefore, in calling forth the force of the kingdom, does but its duty; and in proportion to the extent and magnitude of its exertions, the public mind, instead of feeling an increase of alarm, should be strengthened with a real pledge and assurance of additional security. Of the ability and energy of the executive power, in providing for the national defence, no doubt can be entertained by any one who takes a short review of the measures which have been already adopted both internally and externally.

By land, certainly our most vulnerable side, the precautions have been peculiarly gratifying. The lord lieutenants of the maritime counties have received directions to cause the cattle, public magazines, stores of corn, and provisions of every description, to be removed further into the interior. The principal points along the eastern coast have been strengthened by reinforcements of engineers and horse artillery. A considerable number of cannon and light field pieces have been sent into that quarter from the Tower. An encampment, which will in a very short time consist of 15,000 men, has been commenced near Chatham, from which, by its favourable situation, the troops will be enabled to act with promptitude in several points, according to the exigency of the case, and the military force at Dover, both in militia and regulars, has been greatly augmented. The volunteer corps have in several parts expressed their eagerness to perform the duties of the troops of the line; and as this offer will no doubt become a general measure, it will leave at the disposition of government a very large body of well disciplined men in immediate readiness to take the field. The patriotic example will be given to the rest of the kingdom by the metropolis, and we learn that in the course of the present week, the services of the volunteers both in London and Westminster will be substituted for those usually performed by the guards and the other regulars. At Colchester, there is an effectual force of no less than 6000 men, and the volunteer corps of Suffolk and Essex, have offered to assemble at their customary place of rendezvous, in case of actual invasion. The arms of all the Midland corps have been actually inspected; and we are informed by letters from several correspondents, that a similar degree of vigilance and activity pervades the most distant counties. With these means of defence, we must not forget to combine the glorious results that must be derived from the magnanimity of the national spirit and character in the hour of danger. Should such an hour approach, we understand it is in the contemplation of government to issue a proclamation, requiring all persons of a certain age, and under particular circumstances, to take up arms.

By sea, there is hardly a single point of importance along the coast that is not protected by our squadrons and numerous cruisers, most of which are at the same time employed in the blockade of all the enemy's ports. From the Texel to the bay of Biscay, there is not a harbour belonging to France or Holland of any importance, without British ships of war either before or in its vicinity. In our dock-yards, the most extraordinary activity prevails; and at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham and Sheerness, all the ships and vessels capable of service, are getting ready for sea. The mouths of the Thames and Medway are defended by the Ardent, the Glatton, and several Dutch ships of war converted into floating batteries; several fail of the line are to be stationed in the Severn, for the defence of the eastern coast, and the entrance of the Colne and Blackwater rivers is effectually guarded. The return of the gun vessels from the Baltic has added much to the security of our shores, and the arrival of the whole fleet, which is shortly expected, will increase the number of the Channel and Texel fleets, and enable the admiralty to have a formidable squadron in constant readiness for the defence of Ireland. The impress service has been carried on with great success, and several hundred able seamen have been procured since last Thursday on the river, and in the city. It has been determined as a measure of general policy, that no person shall leave this country for France, or return hither, and all licences which have been granted to that effect in favour of English subjects, or of foreigners, are suspended for the present crisis.

Every precaution has been also taken in Ireland, for the defence of that country; and instructions of importance were sent off last Friday to admiral lord Gardner, who commands in chief on that station.

With the exception of the action at Algiers, the intelligence from the continent has been for the last week of little importance. Whatever our loss may have been upon that occasion, we are confident that our naval glory will suffer nothing from an impartial investigation into the circumstances of the engagement. The admiralty had not, at a late hour last evening, received any details of it from Sir J. Saumarez.

An article from Havre of the 6th, brought by the Hamburg mail states, "Yesterday evening fourteen more gun-boats and three planks sailed from our harbour; it is said they are going to Dieppe. The wind has been in their favour the whole of last night;" and another from Ostend of the 14th, observes, "Since the flotillas from Havre, Boulogne, Calais, Niepport and Ostend, have been in motion, the English cruisers have collected before Dunkirk, where it is supposed all those flotillas will rendezvous, and form a naval force of near 200 vessels of war, among which are

several frigates. In any case important events may now be expected to take place on the Belgic coast."

The report of the invasion of Hanover by France is revived; and it is asserted, upon the authority of letters from Berlin, that Buonaparte has again urged, in pressing terms, the king of Prussia to consent to the shutting up of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems. Neither of these communications is entitled to credit.

It is reported that a correspondence of a very alarming nature, between the disaffected in this country and Ireland, and the French government, has been discovered in papers seized by one of our cruisers on board a smuggling vessel.

Government has refused permission for any more aliens to return to France at present. We wish also that a stop was put to the great exportation of fine horses from this country, of which a very considerable number have lately been exported to France.

In consequence of some explanations with the government of this country, respecting the protection to be given to the French fishery on their coasts, the prefect of Rochefort has notified that English cruisers will not respect the great fishery, nor the trade in oysters and fish, which is to be subject to the same check as other commerce. The prefect says, that by this the freedom of fishery is reduced to that of shell-fish on the coast, and he gives warning to the fishermen accordingly.

Eight French emigrants of distinction have been arrested at Bareuth, by order of the king of Prussia, and sent to prison, where they are strictly guarded. Pichegru, it is supposed, was also to have been taken into custody, but he left Bareuth some days before the arrest took place. This circumstance, as far as it becomes a question of politics, serves to prove that the king of Prussia, in dealing thus rigidly by the enemies of the republic, entertains no immediate hostility to the consular government of France.

Talleyrand has written a letter to the Swiss government, demanding that the Valais may be ceded to France, for the purpose of establishing a grand road by the Simplon to the Cisalpine republic. France gives to Switzerland the Frickthal in return.

The first consul of France allows his mother a pension of 24,000 francs (1000l. sterling) a year. On the first day of every month a servant brings her 2000 francs.

The return of generals Regnier, Dumas and Boyer, in the Lodi, from Egypt, proves that a misunderstanding existed among the French officers, which no doubt facilitated the defeat of the republican army. Menou is known to possess no military talents, and it is probable that any other officer would have made a better stand; but then Menou is the officer the most determined on keeping possession of Egypt, a circumstance which must strongly recommend him to the chief consul.

The number of political journals has diminished in France, within the last fourteen months, by from a fourth to a third, while the journals exclusively devoted to agriculture, commerce, &c. have increased within the same time nearly one half.

It is confidently reported the house of Austria and Prussia have assented to the plan of indemnity for the prince of Orange propoled by France.

July 28.

It is now ascertained that Gantheaume's Squadron has returned to France. A letter from captain Hallowell, of the Swiftsure, dated on board of admiral Gantheaume's ship, the Indivisible, in the bay of Frejus, July 17, was yesterday received at the admiralty. The Swiftsure was returning to England when she fell in with the French squadron, and we believe that admiral Bickerton was not on board. Captain Hallowell's letter was sent to Mr. Merry at Paris, who immediately transmitted it to England.

Lord Nelson left town yesterday morning for the Nore. His lordship is appointed to the command in chief of all our naval forces on the extensive line of coast which runs from Orfordness to Beachy Head.

The general command of the land forces along the coasts is given to marquis Cornwallis, who also keeps his local appointment in the eastern district, where his headquarters are established.

We understand that all the volunteers throughout the country have received orders to hold themselves in immediate readiness for action. The Trinity house has engaged fishing smacks, which are to be stationed at the entrance of the Swin, for the purpose of destroying the buoys on the appearance of the enemy's fleet.

Dispatches were this morning received at the admiralty from admiral Cornwallis, announcing the capture of La Chevrete French corvette, by the boats belonging to the ships of our look out squadron, off Brest. They succeeded in cutting her out on Thursday night, from under the heavy batteries of the outer road of Brest, after a desperate action, which lasted for several hours, and in which the slaughter on both sides was very great. Our loss, we deeply regret to state, is represented at no less than 180 killed and wounded. Ardently as we admire the daring spirit, and matchless prowess of our gallant seamen, we cannot but observe that their heroism and intrepidity might be tempered with more prudence and discretion than have been displayed in the bay of Algiers or the outer road of Brest. The valour of British tars is proverbial, and requires no heightening from the magnitude of their losses. The capture of La Chevrete, notwithstanding the glory of the action, must rank in the list of those victories,

"For which the conquerors mourn'd so many fell."

July 29.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 26th instant.

They afford no intelligence of importance, and do not contain a single article relative to the return of Gantheaume's squadron to France, the reported ratification of the treaty of Badajos, or the naval and military preparations making along the coast.

The French funds have not of late been subject to any fluctuation worthy of notice. The *rentes consolides* was at 44s. on the 24th.

The Paris journals were brought over in a flag of truce with dispatches for our government and M. Otto, which were immediately forwarded to London.

Yesterday afternoon a heavy firing was heard at Dover from the opposite coast of France. It appears that a flotilla of gun-boats had sailed from Calais about one o'clock in the morning, with a view of gaining the harbour of Boulogne, and that they were attacked on the passage by our cruisers. The result of the engagement was not known when our Dover letters came away.

This flotilla is probably the same which attempted to escape from Calais on the 17th. As Boulogne is closely blocked up, the present exertions of the enemy will no doubt prove as fruitless as the former. A letter from an officer belonging to the Medusa frigate, captain Gore, stationed off Boulogne, and dated last Monday, contains the following particulars:

"This morning, at half after 3 o'clock, all hands were called up, as the enemy was in motion. Their gun-boats and a number of small craft formed an extensive line, when the signal of attack was made, and a lugger and cutter under our command went in, and notwithstanding a heavy fire from the batteries, completely succeeded in breaking the enemy's line. The batteries along the French coast are numerous, and well provided with artillery. We anxiously expect to be soon joined by some of our brig and bomb-kerries, when a vigorous attempt will be made to bombard the town. The damage done by the lugger and cutter has not been yet ascertained. We can see the colours flying in the enemy's encampment near Boulogne."

July 30.

This morning we received by express, Paris papers to the 27th inst. inclusive.

We are concerned to find in them an account of the loss of the Jason frigate, of 36 guns, wrecked in the bay of St. Malo. As this statement is announced in a telegraphic dispatch from the principal commissioners of the marine at that place, to the minister of marine, dated the 25th instant, it is probable the event took place on that day. The officers and crew have, no doubt, been saved.

The military preparations along the Flemish coast are continued with undiminished activity. A corps of 1000 light cavalry, for some secret expedition, has been lately selected from the troops at Brussels; and Carnot, inspector-general of engineers, the brother of the ex-director, has inspected Bruges, Ostend and Nieuport.

An article extracted from the Journal de Bourdeaux, states, that a private letter had been received by a merchant of that city from Cadiz, giving an account of the loss of the British flag ship, which had been so much damaged in the action off Algiers as to sink soon after her arrival in Gibraltar bay.

Switzerland appears to be in a very distracted state, and on the point of again becoming the seat of civil discord and convulsion.

It appears from the Madrid Gazette, of the 10th, that the peace with Portugal had been formally announced by an order of his Catholic majesty, who has in person taken possession of the town of Olivenza, and the adjacent territory, ceded to him by the treaty of Badajos. From this circumstance we are inclined to think, that the treaty had been ratified by the French government; as without that sanction it can scarcely be supposed that the court of Madrid would compromise itself by solemnly proclaiming the conclusion of a treaty which, according to the language of the king, constitutes the happiness of his people.

PLYMOUTH, July 27.

Came in, the Nimrod cutter, of 14 guns, from the Channel fleet. By this vessel it appears that the French fleet at Brest, with the troops on board, are quite ready for a push, to assist in the meditated invasion of this country. The officers that were captured in the corvette confirm the account, and say that it may take place before we are aware of it.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

It is in contemplation to issue a proclamation, calling on all persons of a certain age, and under certain circumstances, to take up arms in case of an invasion.

Several incendiary papers relative to, the price of bread, have been stuck up in various parts of the metropolis, inviting the labouring class of people to go in a body to the mansion-house, and solicit a reduction in the price of that and other articles of subsistence. These papers are in manuscript, and are posted up at night.

BOSTON, September 4.

Mr. Thayer, who left Bourdeaux the middle of July, was informed, that the ratification of the treaty had been agreed upon; but that the formalities of signature, &c. were not completed at that time.

The naval court-martial commenced in the representatives chamber, in the old state-house, on Tuesday, and after adjourning to meet on board the frigate Constitution, where it continues sitting. It is expected the trials will consume considerable time.

September 7.

It is asserted in an interior paper, that the president has ordered the removal of the arms from Springfield to the southward!

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.

We mentioned in our last, that the court-martial, upon the trial of capt. Little, after being organized on Tuesday, adjourned to meet on board the Confusion, the court, being convened in the cabin, upon motion from capt. Little, it was unanimously ordered, that he should be permitted to have the aid of counsel, in examining his witnesses, and making his defence. Mr. Otis was then introduced as counsel, and the court was daily and constantly occupied in the examination of the witnesses in behalf of the complainants, until two o'clock on Friday. The defendant's counsel then informed the court, that although many witnesses were present in behalf of captain Little, he should dispense with the examination of all but two, whose testimony was so contradictory, that it was stigmatized by the court on their record. He was then proceeding to make a defence, founded on the evidence adduced by the complainants, when the court informed him it must be in writing. On Saturday, the defence in writing, at considerable length, was produced and read. Mr. Blake, the judge advocate, then minutely stated the evidence, and his observations thereon, with great candour; and the court was cleared of spectators. We learn, that the court agreed upon their sentence in a very short time. The result, we presume, cannot be known until ratified by the president. But from the complexion of the case, and the observations of the gentlemen, who addressed the court, we are induced to hazard an opinion, that it cannot prove otherwise than highly honourable to the defendant.

WASHINGTON, September 11.

Samuel Meredith, Esquire, treasurer of the United States has resigned. It is rumoured that Mr. Hanson, Cashier of the bank of Columbia, will succeed him.

BALTIMORE, September 9.

Extra of a letter from an officer high in respectability in the Mediterranean Squadron.

"The Squadron arrived at Gibraltar the 1st July: the admiral of Tripoli arrived the day before in a ship of 26 guns, nine and six-pounders, 260 men, with a brig of 16 guns, 160 men.

"I am sorry to say, our Barbary affairs look very gloomy: I am fearful it will cost the United States many thousand dollars before things are put to rights. There is full employment at present, in the Mediterranean, for all the frigates belonging to the United States: it is much to be lamented that the government had not long since paid more attention to the information that had been received from that quarter."

AMERICAN SQUADRON.

Extra of a letter from John Gavino, our consul at Gibraltar, dated Gibraltar, July 4. 1801.

"On the 26th ult. arrived the state schooner Enterprize, capt. Sterrett, who had separated from the Squadron intended for these seas, and on the 29th anchored in this bay a Tripolitan ship of 28 guns, (American built) with 246 men, commanded by their high admiral, an English renegade, married to the bashaw's daughter; also a brig of 16 guns and 146 men. They are both cruisers, sailing in company. They reported on arrival to the health office, that they had been out 35 days and captured nothing, but wanted water—the Pratic master asked the admiral if they were at war with America, who said they were not. On the 30th arrived the President, commodore Dale, the Philadelphia and Essex frigates; they anchored close to the above cruisers, who were under quarantine. I immediately waited on the commodore, taking with me consuls O'Brien and Cathcart's letters relative to the affairs of Barbary, &c. for his information. He delivered me your favour of the 24th of May last, the contents of which I have duly noted, and permit me to assure you, that every thing in my power to serve the commodore, his Squadron, and the nation in general, shall not be wanting, and it will give me the greatest pleasure, when I can be useful to either, as in duty bound. The commodore made inquiry of the admiral if they were at war or peace with the United States, he said the latter. He then inquired if he left consul Cathcart well; he replied that he had gone from Tripoli a fortnight before he sailed, for Tunis; that he went of his own accord, and that he was no friend to the Americans. I likewise went alongside of him yesterday morning (as his agent expressed to me that he wished to have some conversation with commodore Dale) to tell him as he was to get Pratic that day, the commodore had no objection to seeing him on board the President, or at my house on shore, which he rejected, saying he would meet us at a tavern, and no where else. Indeed I perceived he was trifling in the business, so that the commodore determined to go to sea with the Squadron, which he did this morning, taking with him the ship Grand Turk, bound to Tunis, with the stipulations, and the brig hope, of Baltimore; James Norman, commander.

"A few days since came in sight from the east, three French ships of the line and a frigate; but the wind taking them short in the Gut, got aback of the Rock—this day it sprang up to the east, when they went to Algiers, and are landing 2800 seamen, to man the ships at Cadiz, before which port arrived Sir James Saumarez, with five sail of the line from England, who joined the two that were there. It is said that the French Squadron came from Toulon and captured aback of the Rock, the English brig of war Speedy, and the Mahon packet, both coming to this port."

Extract from another letter from Mr. Gavino, dated Gibraltar, 18th July, 1801.

"I have not heard from commodore Dale since his departure. On the 13th instant, I received a few lines from consul Escribano of Tunis, in answer to mine of the 17th May ult. enclosing one for captain Loughton, of the ship Grand Turk, accompanying the bey of Tunis passport for his proceeding to said port, without his being molested by the Tripolitans.

"Yesterday the United States frigate Philadelphia was off this port. I sent off an advice boat with a dispatch, informing captain Baron, that the Tripolitan cruisers were still here, and, it would seem, were afraid of going out. Captain Baron, had been the day before at Tangier for refreshments.

"I made application to rear-admiral Sir James Saumarez, regarding the sailing of our merchant vessels, and the Tripolitan cruisers in port, who has promised, on being apprised of the time of sailing of the former, that he will detain the latter twenty-four hours.

"On the 12th instant, sailed from Algiers Bay, the three French ships of the line, under jury-masts, with the frigate, escorted by five Spanish and one French line of battle ships; also three frigates (two of them Spaniards, of 112 guns), that came round from Cadiz to take them to said port—Five sail of the British ships of the line, of 74 guns, four of which have been in the late action; with a frigate and a Portuguese of 44 guns, went into the Gut, and as soon as the combined fleet got round Carrito Point, the English bore down upon them. About 11 o'clock at night, a very warm action commenced, which lasted till about one, when the two Spanish ships, of 112 guns, and 2400 men in all, blew up, and only about 40 men were saved. The Ex-Spanish ship St. Antonio, of 74 guns, now officered and manned mostly with French, using said flag, was taken and brought in. All the English ships could not come to action, as they had but little wind; two of them went on and are cruising off Cadiz, where the others will also go the first wind, as they have received very little damage."

September 10.

Yesterday the famous Christopher Williams was arrested by the marshal of this district on a charge of privateering under British colours, against the American commerce. After an examination before judge Chase, he was ordered to give bail for appearance before the circuit court in the sum of two thousand dollars—not being able to obtain securities, was committed to gaol.

Annapolis, September 17.

"DIED lately, in this city, Mrs. MARY DULANY, relict of the late hon. WALTER DULANY, formerly of this place.

"The lady, whose death we have thus mentioned to the public, possessed a character which those who had the happiness of knowing her would do well to contemplate and to imitate, and which human nature may be fairly proud of. It combined some of the best and strongest powers of the mind with all the most amiable qualities of the heart. Her sense of religion was just and sincere, it was founded on the pure and benevolent principles of the true Christian faith, which she acted upon with an exemplary firmness and constancy. Her system of morals, taken from so bright a source, fitted her to do well her duty in this life, and to prepare her for a better; she was an admirable example of that cheerfulness of mind, and general benevolence of feeling, which a just conception of religious obligations, and a full sense of a well spent life, never fail to give. This acquired composure, together with the natural goodness and tenderness of her heart, gave to her countenance and to her manners a sweetness the most engaging and the most interesting imaginable: this benignity of aspect, and amenity of manners, were well supported by a conduct the most beneficent, the most charitable, the most liberal!

"Her understanding was clear and sound; quick in perceiving, nice and substantial in discriminating, few persons read living characters with more readiness, or with more certainty: none were more willing to make every just allowance for the frailties she perceived, none felt more disgust and abhorrence of the vices she beheld.—This excellent and amiable woman died at the age of 74."

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the several districts in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in October next, to make choice of four of the most discreet men to represent the said county in the legislature of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of administration, de bonis non, on the estate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, it is therefore requested that all persons who have claims against the deceased will make them known to the subscriber, and all those indebted to make payment.

JAMES CLEARY, Adm. D. B. N.

ALL manner of persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI STEWARD, deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and all those indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE STEWARD, Administratrix.

By virtue of two writs of *venditio* returned, issued from the honourable judges of the general court, for the western shore of Maryland, and to me directed, I shall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday 9th of October next, on the premises,

PART of a tract of land supposed to contain two hundred and fifty acres, called the DUNE, including the dwelling and out-houses, taken as the property of captain Charles Williamson, and sold to satisfy a judgment due Henry Townsend and Benjamin Stoddart, Esquires, surviving executors of the rev. Alexander Williamson. Also part of a tract of land called the DUN and KITTLE, supposed to contain two hundred and fifty acres, taken as the property of capt. Charles Williamson, and sold to satisfy a judgment due Joseph Wilkinson, Esq. trustees for the creditors of Lock Chew. The above lands adjoin each other, and are as pleasantly situated as any in this county, very convenient to places of religious worship, surrounded by mills, and within two miles of a rising seminary for the education of youth. The land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn; wheat, rye and tobacco, and is well enclosed, a sufficient quantity of timber and fire wood, a great proportion of fine meadow land, and a mill seat perhaps equal to any in the county; it has also a young flourishing orchard of 400 trees, just beginning to bear; added to all those advantages are the buildings which must (at a low estimation) have cost fifteen hundred pounds, they consist of a large and convenient dwelling-house, elegantly finished, a new yard and garden, kitchen, study, milk, meat, corn, carriage, tobacco and cow-houses, a school-house, and several negro quarters, all in good repair. I am authorised to say that capt. Charles Williamson will shew the above property to any person inclined to view it previous to the day of sale. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, for READY MONEY.

NATHAN SMITH, Sheriff of Calvert county.

September 16, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to apply to the next legislature for an act of insolvency. My reasons for taking this step are, that I am imprisoned by James Barry, as security for a debt which has been repeatedly offered to be secured to him, by property, but which property he has refused accepting; and as property of mine was carried out of the State by James Peirce, who owed the debt, to three times the amount, to secure which no steps have been taken by Mr. Barry, and from being so situated it has been out of my power to pursue it. I am therefore under the necessity of applying for relief to the legislature.

September, 1801.

J. RAY.

TAKE notice, that all those who have any claims or demands against the estate of JOHN BOUCHER, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same for payment, on or before the first day of November next ensuing the date hereof, legally authenticated, and passed by the judges of the orphans court of said county, or they will be excluded agreeable to law.

AMELIA BOUCHER, Administratrix.

Annapolis, September 15, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 24th of August last, a negro girl, of a yellowish complexion, about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who calls herself MILLEY, and says she belongs to a Mr. Lux, of Georgia, who bought her last spring of Mr. Samuel Speake, in the Federal City; her cloathing is country cloth jacket and petticoat, and an osabrig shift. Her master is requested to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law for her prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

September 5, 1801.

NOTICE.

WE intend to apply to the justices of Allegany county court, on the third Monday of October next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land in Allegany county, called The Two Springs, as well as our particular parts thereof agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

EDWARD WILSON, Senior,
EDWARD WILSON, Junior,
ISAAC CHANEY,
JESSE CHANEY.

Allegany county, August 4. 1801.

In CHANCERY, August 28, 1801.

Wilfred Neale,

against Edward Digges, heir of Edward Digges, deceased. ORDERED, That a dividend of the money arising, or to arise, from the sale of the real estate of the aforesaid deceased, under the decree in this cause passed, shall, on application, be made at any time after the last day of December next, provided a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, at least three times before the end of September next.

True copy,

3X SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at the ensuing session, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

ROBERT SWAN.

The Temple of Truth,

A Theological, Moral and Scientific Work,
CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN
ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Just published in BALTIMORE, and to be continued
(weekly) if proper encouragement is given.
Any person wishing to become a subscriber to the
above work, may receive the first number imme-
diately, as a few copies have already
come to hand.

Subscriptions received at this office.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the first instant, a
negro man called CHARLES, a short black
fellow, thirty-five years of age, strong and active,
broad shoulders, large face, nose, mouth, and thick
lips, marked in the face by the small-pox; his left
ear is much smaller than the right; he walks remark-
ably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He
went off about this time last year, and was out nine
months, employed by, and taken in the house of, a
free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near
Herring creek church, who knew him to be my
slave; he has a quick way of speaking, and a re-
markable down look when spoken to. It is presumed
he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and
will endeavour to pass for a free man, and probably
will take the name of, and may obtain a pass from,
some free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will
be paid for taking and securing him at either of the
above cities, or ten dollars if taken a less distance,
with reasonable expenses if delivered to Joseph
Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne Arundel county, July 20, 1801.

THE subscriber OFFERS for SALE, a piece of
LAND, lying on the main road leading from
Upper-Marlbrough to Alexandria, about seven miles
from the latter place, and six from the Federal City,
about thirty acres of which are cleared, and have on
it an orchard of very good fruit, and a tobacco house,
and is well enclosed; the balance is well timbered
land. He will also sell about eighty acres of land,
lying within three miles of Broad Creek, with some
improvements, and a small orchard of different kinds
of fruit. The terms of sale will be, one half
down, and for the balance a short credit will be
given, on payment of which an indisputable title to
the lands will be made to the purchaser, by the sub-
scriber.

MICHAEL LOWE.

June 9, 1801

A Brindle STEER,

CAME to my plantation some time in October,
1799, he was then supposed to be about two
years old, marked with a crop and slit in the right
ear, and a crop in the left ear. The owner of said
steer is desired to prove property, pay charges, and
take him away.

June 29, 1801. BENJAMIN BENSON.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring
them in, legally attested, and those indebted to said
estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH,
ROBERT A. SMITH, } Executors.

June 30, 1801.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and
his friends in particular, that he has removed to
the house in Corn-Hill-street, formerly the property
of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by
the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to
give satisfaction.

He has also opened a grocery store, where he keeps
a general assortment of groceries of the best kind,
which he will sell for cash on the most reasonable
terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801.

LAWs of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the
Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the
committee of the House of Delegates ap-
pointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the me-
morial of William Kilty, having referred to the re-
solutions of the general assembly, by which the me-
morialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for
publication a complete edition of the laws of this
state now in force, and inspected the manner in which
the work has been executed, are of opinion that the
same has been prepared with great labour, and dis-
tinguished accuracy and ability."

GIDEON WHITE;

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine
Store Baltimore,

A fresh supply of the following valuable medicines:
DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
whether the effects of natural weakness or of accident,
speedily removing inflammations, discharges of rheum,
dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing
to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the
small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonderfully
strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experi-
enced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of
light.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
stances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an
elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped and sore
lips, and every blemish and inconvenience occasioned
by colds, fevers, &c. speedily restoring a beautiful
rosy colour and delicate softness to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and
cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that
acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to
the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—
the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to
be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of—nervous dis-
orders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of ap-
petite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections,
inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and
back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach,
pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions,
feminal weaknesses, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, (or
whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and
obstinacy of disease has brought on a general im-
poverishment of the system, excessive debility of the
whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
the use of this medicine has performed the most as-
tonishing cures.

The grand restorative is prepared in pills as well as
in a fluid form, which affords considerably in producing
a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain
unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard.

FOR the cure of rheumatism, gout, rheumatic
gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white-swelling,
chilblains, sprains, bruises, acute and chronic rheuma-
tism.

Many persons have been much disappointed by pur-
chasing medicines under the name of Essence of Mus-
tard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—
the superior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs
leave to prove by the following cures, selected from a
numerous list.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plasterer, Pratt-street, Bal-
timore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamil-
ton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, that you may
make it known for the benefit of others. About two
months ago I strained my right knee so violently by a
fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I
tried British oil, opodeldoc and other medicines, but
grew considerably worse, and the part became in-
flamed and swelled to a considerable degree, when I
was recommended to the Essence of Mustard, and by
using two bottles I was able to walk in less than a
week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799.

CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reece, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24,
Centre market-house, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine
proved of singular service to me, I was not able to
move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with
the rheumatism or rheumatic gout in my left foot and
ankle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Essence
of Mustard, as the only medicine to be depended on,
and directed me where to procure it, and by using less
than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I
was able to ride to market next day, and have been
perfectly free from my complaint ever since.

Jan. 4, 1800.

HENRY REECE,

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae,
grocer, Bond-street, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured
(by persevering in the use of Hamilton's Essence and
Extract of Mustard) of a rheumatic complaint of
eleven years standing. The greatest part of last win-
ter she was unable to dress or undress without assis-
tance, she had the best medical advice both in Europe
and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S celebrated

WORM DESTROYING LOZEGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thousand per-
sons of all ages, within nine months past, in various
dangerous complaints, arising from worms, and from
foulness or obstructions in the stomach and bowels—
they are a remedy suited to every age and constitution,
contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and
are so mild in their operation that they cannot injure
the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest in-
fant of a week old, should no worms exist in the
body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the
stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive,
and thereby prevent the production of worms and
many fatal disorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
safe, free from any corrosive and repellent minerals,
(the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy
in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of the
face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pim-
ples, pits after the small-pox, inflammatory redness,
scuffs, tetter, ringworms, sunburns, prickly heat, pre-
mature wrinkles, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
essential to the health—Yet its salutary effects are
speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately
soft and smooth, improving the complexion and re-
storing the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an
ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one,
more so.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating superfluous bile, and preventing its mor-
bid secretion—removing obstinate costiveness, and re-
storing lost appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thousands can testify of their being cured by these
drops, after the bark and every other medicine has
proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has
had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not
half a bottle.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH'S GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A sovereign, speedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Whoopings,
Shortness of breath,	Congested phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightness of the chest,	Soreness of the breast and
Hooping cough,	stomach, &c. &c.

Asthma and consumptions,

And all disorders of the breasts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once using.

Being the most speedy, effectual, and pleasant re-
medy ever offered to the public, and for the satisfac-
tion of the timorous, the proprietor makes oath, that
this ointment doth not contain a single particle of
mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its com-
position, and may be used with the most perfect safety
by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venereal complaints of every description.

An extensive trial of near four years has proved the
Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the ve-
nerial virus, however deeply rooted in the constitution,
and has restored health to many who have been
brought to the grave, by the improper administration
of mercury. Within this period upwards of four
thousand patients have experienced its salutary ef-
fects.

With the medicine is given a description of the
symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease
with copious directions for their treatment, so as to
accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and
with the least inconvenience possible.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above ar-
ticles are cautioned against the imposition of inferior
medicines, and to inquire for them only of Mr. Gideon
White.

Wholesale purchasers allowed a liberal profit by ad-
dressing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

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CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office.

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GREEN.